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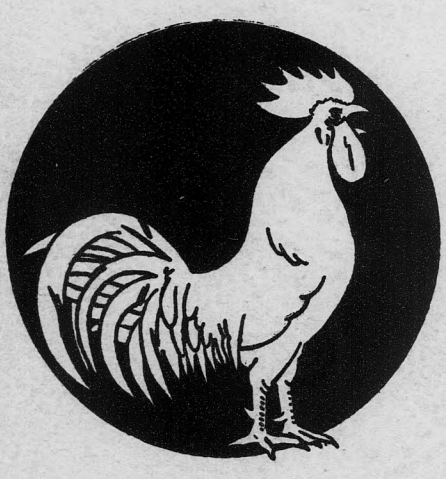
1939 MARYLAND POULTRY YEARBOOK



PUBLISHED BY

MARYLAND STATE POULTRY COUNCIL

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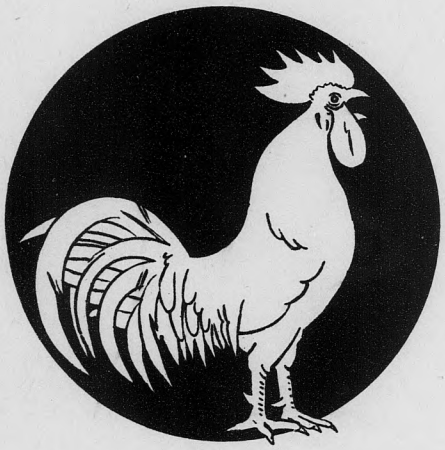

PUBLISHED BY

MARYLAND STATE POULTRY COUNCIL

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GOVERNOR HERBERT R. O'CONOR

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GREETINGS

To Maryland Poultry People:

It is, indeed, a pleasure to extend greetings to the many thousands of poultry producers and distributors, and others associated with industries allied with the poultry interests. As Governor of Maryland, I fully appreciate the fact that the highest welfare of the State depends upon the success of agriculture.

Since the poultry industry of Maryland contributes over $15,000,000 to the income of the State and is the second most important agricultural industry, I am anxious to see that the conditions under which poultry products are produced and marketed are made as satisfactory as possible to all concerned. It is not only necessary to produce high quality poultry products, as efficiently as possible, bu the best market channels must be developed so that the consumers may avail themselves of these products of our farms at reasonable prices.

I am glad to know that the poultry people of the State, through the Maryland State Poultry Council, have been among the most active farm groups promoting the interests of the industry and I shall be glad to extend my full cooperation during my tenure of office in helping to develop a better poultry industry.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT R. O'CONOR,

Governor, State of Maryland.

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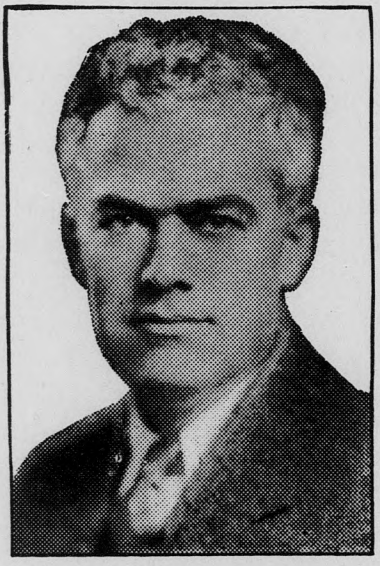


DR. H. C. BYRD

GREETINGS

To the Poultry People of Maryland—

Let me say, instead of extending you formal greetings, that the commercial egg producers, broiler operators, turkey growers and farm poultry raisers have reason to be encouraged concerning their prospects, but still many problems remain to be solved, particularly with respect to breeding better laying strains, reducing losses from mortality, developing better growing and fleshing strains of broilers and turkeys, and producing market eggs and poultry of better quality. From surveys that have been made by various specialists on the staff of the University, it is probable that poultry producers in Maryland could increase their returns annually by several million dollars. Greater efficiency in production will accomplish much toward achieving this goal.

But that is not the whole story. There must be developed in Maryland more efficient methods of marketing poultry products. Egg and poultry dealers in Baltimore and other cities and towns should be anxious to cooperate with producers in developing better outlets for products of superior quality. It costs less to market products of superior quality than those of inferior quality. Moreover, consumers want good quality products and are willing to pay reasonable prices for them.

The University of Maryland is anxious to cooperate with every branch of the poultry industry for the improvement of conditions in the industry.

There is much to be accomplished before the poultry industry of the State can take full advantage of its possibilities.

The State Poultry Council is to be congratulated for its enterprise in publishing this Yearbook, which certainly should serve to stimulate everyone connected with the poultry industry into greater activity to develop a better industry.

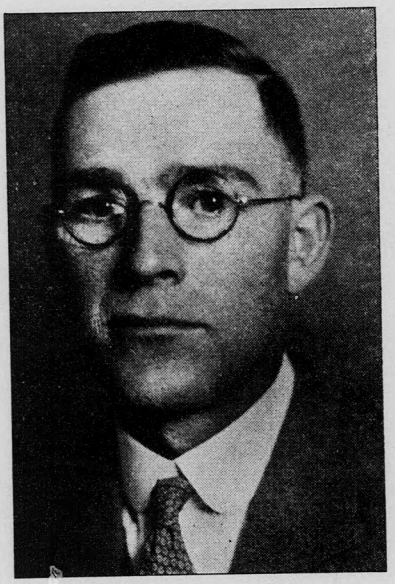
The one thought that I would leave with you is that we should always keep in mind that poultry production is one of the most stable branches of agriculture, is one of the most important industries in Maryland, but that efficiency in the production of high quality products should be our aim if we are to achieve real success.

It is my sincere wish that the poultry people of Maryland will enjoy their most profitable year in 1939.

Sincerely yours,

DR. H. C. BYRD

President, University of Maryland.



HARRY H. RIECK

President, Maryland State Poultry Council.

World Poultry Congress Day in Maryland

July 26, 1939

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Delegates from many foreign nations participating in the Seventh Worlds Poultry Congress will visit the University of Maryland at College Park on July 26, 1939.

The delegates will be accompanied by poultry leaders from different parts of the United States, and Federal and State Government officials. They will be guests of the University of Maryland and of the Maryland State Poultry Council and will be served lunch at noon.

Upon arriving at the University at 10 a. m., the foreign delegates and other guests will participate in ceremonies under the auspices of the University and the Council. Following the opening ceremonies, visits will be made to different departments of the University that carry on work on behalf of the poultry industry. The new Poultry Laboratory and Office Building will be dedicated.

The Maryland State Poultry Council is planning a huge rally of poultry people from all parts of the state at College Park on July 26.

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Maryland World Poultry Congress Committee

The Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition to be held in Cleveland July 28 to August 7 will be the biggest single agricultural industry event ever held in the United States.

Outstanding features of the Congress will be the youth program for F.F.A. and 4-H Club boys and girls, the daily program of popular lectures, the vitally interesting consumer program, and the scientific sessions.

The Exposition will consist of educational exhibits from foreign nations and this country, industry exhibits of every description, and five types of live and dressed bird exhibits.

Maryland, through its state committee, is actively engaged in making plans to participate because of the good it will do the industry.

HONORARY PRESIDENT—Governor Herbert O'Conor.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Senator Arthur H. Brice, *President of the Senate.*
Senator Dudley Roe, *Chairman Finance Comm. and Maj. Floor Leader.*
Senator Raymond E. Marvel, *Chairman Senate Agr. Comm.*
Senator Wilmer Fell Davis, *Senate Minority Floor Leader.*
Honorable Thomas E. Conlon, *Leader of the House.*
Honorable John S. White, *Chairman Ways & Means and Maj. Floor Leader.*
Honorable John E. Clark, *Chairman House Agr. Comm.*
Honorable J. Milton Dick, *House Minority Floor Leader.*

PRESIDENT—Dr. H. C. Byrd, *President University of Maryland.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Mr. Phil C. Turner, *President Md. Farm Bureau Federation.*
Mr. T. Roy Brookes, *President Md. State Grange.*
Mr. Harry Nuttle, Denton.
Dr. T. B. Symons, *Acting Dean, Coll. Agr. and Dir. Extension.*
Prof. J. E. Metzger, *Acting Director Exp. Station.*
Dr. H. F. Cotterman, *Assistant Dean College of Agriculture.*

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE: Clarence Roberts, Landover; Herbert D. Copeland, Anacostia, D. C.; Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, Cordova; A. R. Peterson, Cambridge; Dr. L .H. Baker, Ellicott City; Robert Streett, Princess Anne; Chas. F. Hines, Sykesville; H. E. Nock, Snow Hill; Clarence Streett, Rocks; Claude Truslow, Chestertown; Geo. H. Vandermast, Stemmers Run; Harry H. Rieck, Preston.

EXHIBITS COMMITTEE: Dr. T. C. Byerly, College Park; W. H. Fairchild, Baltimore; A. H. Phillips, Baltimore; James W. Stevens, Baltimore; Mrs. A. W. Sattler, Monkton; Elwood Taylor, Berwyn; John Corcoran, Centerville; Robert B. Cleland, Salisbury; Dr. Mark Welsh, S. B. Shaw, Prof. James M. Gwin, Paul R. Poffenberger, O. R. Carrington, and Charles S. Williams, College Park; L. B. MacDowell, Salisbury.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE: Herbert D. Copeland, Anacostia, D. C.; Mrs. J. Roy Enfield, Forest Hill; P. W. Chichester, Frederick; John H. Moffett, Centerville; Mrs. C. T. Fowler, Baltimore; Mrs. Mildred R. Kern, Denton; Walter Lankford, Vienna; Sterling A. White, Baltimore; C. E. Wise, Baltimore; J. H. Watkins, Baltimore; L. L. Colona, Pocomoke; Dr. Morley A. Jull and Wade Rice, College Park.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE: A. H. Synder, College Park; R. T. Eddington, Federalsburg; Esa Westerinen, Northeast; Carl Holland, Frederick; W. A. Spearin, Salisbury; William Miller, Westminster; J. J. Dunn, Cambridge; C. R. Nyman, Anacostia, D. C.; C. E. Wise, Baltimore; G. H. Eser, Ellicott City; T. Richard Betts, Lanham; Dr. Morley A. Jull, College Park; M. M. Krebbs, Westminster.

TOURS COMMITTEE: E. I. Oswald, College Park; L. C. Burns, Westminster; R. S. Brown, Easton; G. W. Clendaniel, Denton; R. T. Grant, Snow Hill; H. M. Carroll, Bel Air; H. R. Shoemaker, Frederick; P. E. Clark, Upper Marlboro K. W. Baker, Centerville; H. B. Derrick, Towson; Mrs. H. T. Williams, Worton; Mrs. Algernon Carter, Queenstown; Mrs. S. Elwood Anderson, Ellicott City; Prof. G. D. Quigley and Wade Rice, College Park; Dorsey Hines, Chestertown; Arthur Nelson, Monkton.

YOUTH ACTIVITY COMMITTEE: Dr. H. F. Cotterman, Miss Dorothy Emerson, E. G. Jenkins, Mylo Downey, Wade Rice and Charles S. Williams, College Park; Mark Miller, Centerville; Calvin Skinner, Easton; H. W. Beggs, Cumberland; Stanley Sutton, Chestertown; Merrick Wilson, Poolesville; Harold Remsberg, Smithsburg.

BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE: Dr. T. B. Symons, College Park; Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, Cordova; John W. Snoddy, Lanham; S. B. Shaw, E. I. Oswald and Dr. Morley A. Jull, College Park; Harry H. Rieck, Preston; John Cowan, Bowie; Ralph E. Clark, Anacostia, D. C.; William Kleinwachter, Preston; R. M. Hammen, Cambridge; Chas. W. Allen, Ronaldstown; A. D. Condon, Perryville.

Left to right: W. H. Rice, L. H. Baker, Harry H. Rieck, John W. Snoddy, Mrs. Alice Wolfe Sattler, A. R. Peterson, Dr. Morley A. Jull.

The Maryland State Poultry Council

A virile organization under the leadership of outstanding, successful men and women and embracing an active membership of producers in all parts of the state is the best guarantee that problems of fundamental importance facing the industry will receive adequate consideration. The Maryland State Poultry Council was organized in 1934 and has done much in focusing attention upon many of the problems of major importance facing the industry from the state standpoint.

Herbert D. Copeland served as President of the Council from the time of its organization until 1938, when he was succeeded by John W. Snoddy. In 1939 Mr. Harry Rieck became President.

During all these years the Council developed a broad program designed to improve the position of the poultry producer, increase returns in poultry production, improve conditions of marketing, and improve the quality of poultry products served to consumers. Both Mr. Copeland and Mr. Snoddy spent a great deal of time and effort and with the cooperation of the Directors of the Council accomplished a great deal.

The Council is organized on the basis of county association representation, each county association being entitled to a director and two delegates at business meetings of the Council.

A few of the outstanding accomplishments of the Council include the holding of four highly successful poultry products shows in Baltimore from 1936 to 1939 inclusive, the passage of the fresh and inedible egg laws, prevention of poultry thievery through the development of a tatooing system, the passage of a poultry transportation law which provides for the regulation and sale of live poultry and thus tends to prevent poultry thieving.

Annual meetings of the Council are held, an educational program is carried on throughout the year, cooperation is had with the Maryland Farm Bureau and with the North Eastern Poultry Producers Council.

The officers of the Council for 1939 include: President, Harry Rieck, Preston; First Vice-President, John W. Snoddy, Lanham; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, Cordova; Secretary, Wade Rice, College Park; Treasurer, John J. Cowan, Bowie.

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The Maryland Turkey Producers Association

The Maryland Turkey Producers Association was formed as a state-wide organization in January 1938.

During the past year the main effort of the organization has been directed toward the building of a long-time plan designed to improve market conditions for Maryland turkeys.

Standards of quality and the grade names of "Sho'Nuff Genuine" and "Maryland Economy" have been established. A system of identifying the individual dressed birds with the Association's quality emblem, the producers' identification and the offical grade, are being tried in both the Maryland and outside markets.

It is the aim of the association to work toward the perfection of a method which will place high quality, well-dressed, Maryland turkeys into profitable market channels.

Officers and Directors of the Maryland Turkey Producers Association.

Left to right: Arthur Nelson, Monkton; Prof. Jas. M. Gwin, Secretary, College Park; Miss Clara K. Mattlage, Pocomoke; Mrs. H. T. Williams, Worton; Dorsey Hines, Chestertown; Mrs. A. W. Sattler, Vice-President, Monkton; J. P. Corcoran, President, Centerville.

Other Directors not included in photograph are: Mrs. Basil Gregory, Mrs. G. A. Macgill, Altholton; Sudley Cockey, Stevensville.

The Caroline County Poultry Association

Caroline County Poultry Association, the oldest poultry organization in the State, had its beginning early in the year of 1927 with the following objective, "To Promote the Development of the Poultry Industry in Caroline County."

Each year with the exception of 1937 and 1938, a County Show has been held, one evening of which has been devoted to an Annual Banquet, a function which has grown in importance until it has become one of the outstanding county events.

The first shows included live poultry and egg exhibits but later with the cooperation of the local Farm Bureau group, the show was enlarged and sponsored as a "Poultry and Farm Products Show." The County association had the honor in 1934 of holding a State Show in our county seat, Denton. Many of our association members have gained enviable recognition at the egg and baby chick exhibits staged in Baltimore each year. Other activities have included cockerel sales held to induce the purchase of better breeding stock, the pullorum testing program, and the endorsement of the tattooing program.

CAROLINE COUNTY ASSOCIATION

Left to right: F. D. Ziegler, Denton, Vice-President; Mrs. Mildred R. Kern, Denton, Secretary; Harry H. Rieck, Preston, President; a poultry producer; Perry Voshell, Preston, Director.

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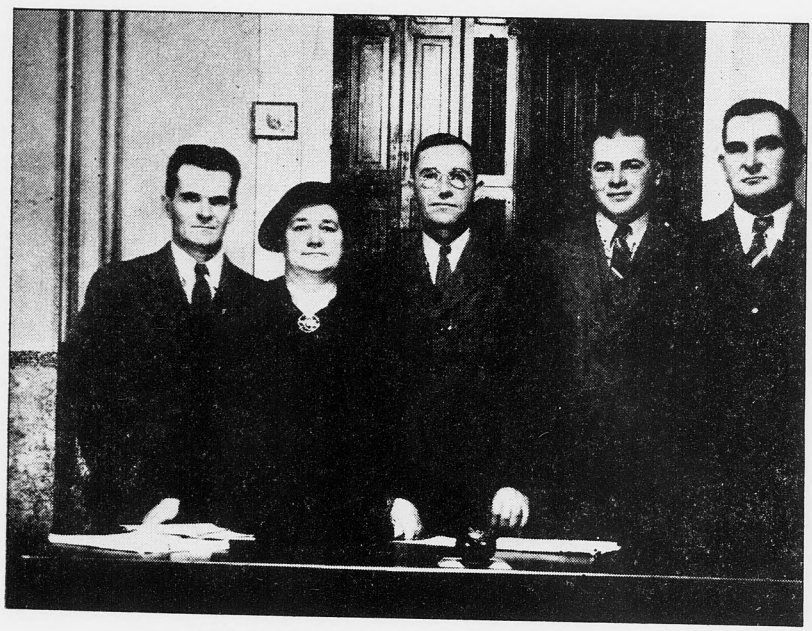

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Left to right: F. D. Ziegler, Denton, Vice-President; Mrs. Mildred R. Kern, Denton, Secretary; Harry H. Rieck, Preston, President; a poultry producer; Perry Voshell, Preston, Director.

The Howard County Poultry Producers Association

The Howard County Poultry Producers Association was organized on March 22, 1938 at a meeting held in Ellicott City, Maryland; of representative poultrymen and others interested in improving economic conditions for poultrymen of Howard County.

The objective of the association is to encourage and promote the welfare of the poultry industry of Howard County, in all its branches; to disseminate information for the benefit of its members, to promote good fellowship and serve the interests of its members through cooperative efforts towards improving, dignifying and advancing the production and marketing of poultry and eggs.

At a subsequent meeting of the organization it was voted upon and approved that the Howard County Poultry Producers Association become affiliated with the Maryland State Poultry Council. Dr. L. H. Baker, the president, was elected as delegate to the State Council and Mrs. Elwood Anderson as alternate.

The interest shown in this association by the poultrymen of Howard County, in the short time since its organization, indicates that the association promises to be a vital factor in aidng and bringing to the front the poultry industry of Howard County; not only by improving conditions among its members and other poultrymen but by also taking a prominent part in the future deliberations and programs of the Maryland State Poultry Council.

The following officers and directors are: President, D. L. H. Baker; Vice-President, Jas. G. Bode; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ellwood Anderson. Directors: Geo. W. Cavey, William Brendel, Scott W. Swarts, Mrs. Jessie Brightwell, Mrs. Alvin H. Gaither, Herbert W. Wessel and G. H. Eser.

Prince George's County Poultry Association

The Prince George's County Poultry Association in 1938 tried out a new plan, the purpose of which was to encourage and stimulate a greater interest in poultry raising on the part of our young people. Boys and girls were selected who were interested in poultry and were given tow hundred chicks each. They were to raise the chicks, sell fifty of the cockerels as fryers and turn the money received into the Association. The remainder of the flock they were to keep for themselves.

One thousand chicks were donated for this work by the following hatcherymen: Cowan Hatchery, Capital Chickery, Four County Hatchery, Presley Hatchery, and Sam Rice Hatchery. With the assistance of Mr. E. G. Jenkins, State Boys' 4-H Club agent, and our county agent, Mr. P. E. Clark, three boys and one girl were selected for this work. Mr. Carl R. Nyman, Chairman, Mrs. Cecil Padgett, and Mrs. H. D. Copeland were appointed a committee to supervise the boys and girls for the Association.

To further stimulate interest, the President offered a prize to be awarded by the committee to the one who made the best rcord up to December 31, 1938. The following points were to be considered in the selection of the winner: a. Lowest mortality; b. Greatest net revenue received; c. Largest number of eggs received; d. Best itemized statement of operation and revenue to December 31, report to be in the hands of the committee not later than January 2, 1939; e. Winner to make at least one entry in the Poultry Products Show in Baltimore, January 10-13, where he would be eligible for additional prizes by the State Council.

We feel that this has been a successful undertaking, as the boys and girl selected have made a good showing. The money received by the Association from the sale of the cockerels will be used for the purchase of more chicks for other boys and girls next spring. For 1939 we are planning on 10 4-H Club projects.

We have been holding our business meetings separate from the public meetings and have found that this procedure works for better attendance at the public meetings. Door prizes have been offered at the public meetings in addition to the fine programs arranged. The programs have been made up of educational and entertainment features. Educational features have been furnished by Dr. Morley A. Jull and his staff from the Poultry Department of the University of Maryland. One of our most inter-

esting programs included the showing of the movie, "Where Chick Life Begins."

The Association cooperated with the Poultry Department of the University of Maryland and with the counties of southern Maryland in obtaining the erection of a new poultry building and increased premiums at the Southern Maryland Fair held at Marlboro in the fall. Poultry entries were more numerous and of higher grade than at any time in the history of the Fair. The management has promised to provide more space for next year's entries.

The officers of the Prince George's County Poultry Association are: President, John W. Snoddy, Lanham; Vice-President, Mrs. H. Cecil Padgett, Clinton; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Richard Betts, Lanham.

Left to right: T. Richard Betts, Dan A. Abbott, John W. Snoddy, John J. Cowan, Carl R. Nyman, Ralph E. Clark, H. Cecil Padgett.

The Queen Anne's County Poultry Association

The Queen Anne's County Poultry Association had its actual beginning with the permanent organization in January, 1931. Mrs. M. Grace Rambo, of Sudlersville, was the first president and continued to serve as head of the organization until 1934.

In 1934 John H. Moffett, poultryman at Pioneer Point Farms, owned by Mrs. John J. Raskob, near Centreville, was elected President. Mr. Moffett had recently come to the county from Kent and has the record of having been the first man in the state to have his birds blood tested. In 1927 he had 125 birds tested with 33% reactors. He now has 1,500 birds under his supervision with less than one-half of 1 per cent reactors.

Outstanding in accomplishment has been the annual poultry show staged by the Association. The first show held in Centreville in 1931 was small and scheduled for one day only. At the suggestion of John P. Corcoran, of Pioneer Point Farms, the name was changed to the Queen Anne's County Poultry and Game Show and since 1932 three days have been devoted to the show and game has also been included. The game exhibits are from Pioneer Point Farms.

Ernest W. Grubb, the county agent at the time of the organization of the county association, is largely responsible for organizing it on a solid and permanent foundation. In 1933 Kenneth W. Baker became county agent, and likewise has given whole-hearted support to the cause of the poultry grower. For two years he was secretary of the association and general manager of the show.

Late last year a move was made to secure a full-time assistent county agent with special training in poultry work for the county poultry industry. The request was granted in August of this year when Mark K. Miller came to the county and has since given part time to improvement of county flocks. Mr. Miller is also urging the farmers to use only pure bred stock for breeding purposes and to use eggs for hatching from none other than blood tested stock.

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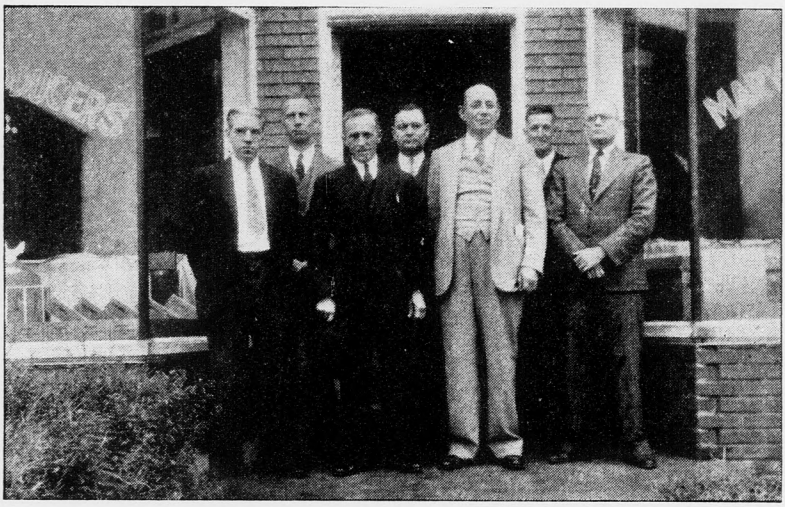

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In 1934 John H. Moffett, poultryman at Pioneer Point Farms, owned by Mrs. John J. Raskob, near Centreville, was elected President. Mr. Moffett had recently come to the county from Kent and has the record of having been the first man in the state to have his birds blood tested. In 1927 he had 125 birds tested with 33% reactors. He now has 1,500 birds under his supervision with less than one-half of 1 per cent reactors.

Outstanding in accomplishment has been the annual poultry show staged by the Association. The first show held in Centreville in 1931 was small and scheduled for one day only. At the suggestion of John P. Corcoran, of Pioneer Point Farms, the name was changed to the Queen Anne's County Poultry and Game Show and since 1932 three days have been devoted to the show and game has also been included. The game exhibits are from Pioneer Point Farms.

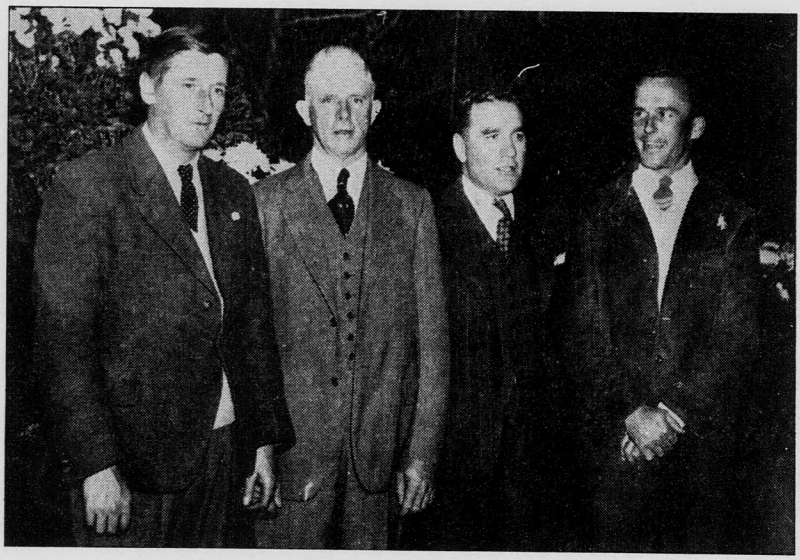
Ernest W. Grubb, the county agent at the time of the organization of the county association, is largely responsible for organizing it on a solid and permanent foundation. In 1933 Kenneth W. Baker became county agent, and likewise has given whole-hearted support to the cause of the poultry grower. For two years he was secretary of the association and general manager of the show.

Late last year a move was made to secure a full-time assistent county agent with special training in poultry work for the county poultry industry. The request was granted in August of this year when Mark K. Miller came to the county and has since given part time to improvement of county flocks. Mr. Miller is also urging the farmers to use only pure bred stock for breeding purposes and to use eggs for hatching from none other than blood tested stock.

The Poultry Association and the County Agents' office of Queen Anne's County have been largely instrumental in securing the new Regional Laboratory of the Livestock Sanitary Board which will be located in Centreville for the use of Queen Annes and adjoining counties. The Laboratory will greatly assist in carrying out the program of eradication of Pullorem disease and also serve the purpose of diagnosing many other poultry diseases.

Last year the Association held a Turkey Field Day, Queen Annes being one of the leading counties in the state in turkey production.

Plans are now being formulated by the Association to organize and operate a cooperative egg marketing enterprise for 1939. While the plan will be sponsored by the Association, any person in the county interested in marketing poultry and poultry products may benefit by the program. It is hoped that within a few years the co-operative marketing plan may extend to other counties of the Eastern Shore.



QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Left to right: A. Temple Blackwood, Secretary; John H. Moffett, President; W. Ray Tabler, Treasurer; David Pitkin, Vice-President.

The Talbot County Poultry Association

On March 10, 1930, County Agent R. S. Brown called together a group of poultry raisers in Talbot County and a County Poultry Association was formed which has since taken an active part in all poultry activities within the county, and also helped promote much of the state-wide poultry work.

A policy of sponsoring four activities during the year was adopted by the association and has been carried through during all the years since. The holding of an annual poultry and farm products show, holding of a tour, an annual banquet meeting, and a spring educational meeting, have been the four activities that have been followed up during these years.

The officers and members of the association have worked untiringly in their efforts to secure more recognition throughout the state, and particularly at the state university for the poultry industry. An active part was taken in the campaign to have a poultry disease laboratory established on the Eastern Shore, to secure state appropriation for the building and equipping of adequate facilities at the state university, to increase the volume of pullorem testing work done throughout the state; to have the fresh egg law passed; and the passage of the poultry transportation law, and all other matters that would be directly beneficial to the poultrymen of the state.

During the recent low income years on the farms in Talbot County the returns from the poultry have gone a long way on many farms toward paying the taxes and furnishing the cash for the family living.

This association is at present actively engaged in cooperating with other groups in promoting Maryland's part in the World's Poultry Congress. There are a number of other activities in which the association is taking an active part, such as the development of a plan for the cooperative marketing of Maryland turkeys under the Maryland brand; the establishment of a means of selling to a better advantage Maryland eggs that are being produced under the best of conditions; the further development of the Poultry Department at the University; the expanding of the production of pullorum-tested chicks in Maryland for Maryland breeders; securing of application for enforcing Maryland Poultry Laws; particularly the Fresh Egg Law; a promotion of better understanding among customers of the value of poultry

products, and the increased use of tatooing of poultry as a means of breaking up poultry thieving.

The Talbot County Association is one of the oldest county associations in the state and has been under the direction and leadership of Mrs. W. W. Hopkins who was the first president, and who has held that position since the organization was formed.

TALBOT COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Seated, left to right: Mrs. W. O. Knotts, Treasurer; Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, President; Ernest Potts, Director.

Standing, left to right: Directors Walter Eiker, King Holliday, Calvin Skinner and County Agent R. S. Brown.

Officers of Other County Associations

The following county poultry associations failed to send in a statement concerning their objectives and accomplishments:

Dorchester County Poultry Association:
A. R. Peterson, Cambridge, President
R. M. Hammen, Cambridge, Vice-President
J. J. Dunn, Cambridge, Secretary-Treasurer.

Tri-County Poultry Association
W. A. Spearin, Salisbury, President
Robt. C. Streett, Princess Anne, Vice-President
L. L. Colona, Pocomoke, Vice-President
Robt. B. Cleland, Salisbury, Secretary-Treasurer.

Baltimore County Poultry Association
Geo. H. Vandermast, Stemmers Run, President
Mrs. A. W. Sattler, Monkton, Secretary
Chas. W. Allen, Randallstown, Treasurer.

Cecil County Poultry Association
A. D. Condon, Perryville, President
Esa Westerinen, Northeast, Secretary-Treasurer

Carroll County Poultry Association
Chas. F. Hines, Sykesville, President
William Miller, Westminster, Secretary-Treasurer.

Maryland Chicks for Maryland Poultrymen

Quality Bred Leghorns

Many of Our Customers Are Poultrymen Who Sell Eggs on Federal-State Grading
Our Breeders Under State Supervision

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Jarrettsville 38F13

RHODE ISLAND REDS
P. O. Address
The Rocks, Md.

BUY WITH CONFIDENCE

When you buy Baby Chicks, know that you are getting what you would expect from their representation.
Our customers have that confidence, and buy from us year after year. Hayes blood-tested and carefully bred chicks are reared on the uplands of Maryland and have that strong vitality and inherent factors for good livibility and heavy production of eggs and poultry meat that you have been looking for. Write today for our catalogue and prices.

HAYES POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Thurmont, Md.

Turkeys for Sale

Pure Bred Bronze Breeders, Rainbow Tails and Goo Markings
Birds from this farm have taken first prizes at Frederick County Fair for a number of years.
Also have nice juicy table birds, fed on buttermilk, best of mash, and grains.

DARBY'S TURKEY FARM

Boyd's Maryland

CHESTNUT FARMS-CHEVY CHASE DAIRY

Washington, D. C.

HIGHEST QUALITY

The Economic Importance of Maryland's Poultry Industry

The poultry industry of Maryland is the second most important branch of agriculture in the state. There are approximately 40,000 poultry raisers, many of whom are engaged in commercial egg production, raising broilers, or growing turkeys in large numbers. There are about 125 hatchery operators, some of whom operate the year round.

Poultry raising occupies an important place in a well balanced agriculture. Most of Maryland's chickens are in farm flocks of varying size and although many flocks are small ones, when taken in the aggregate they are very important economically. The average poultry producer attaches considerable importance to the weekly cash receipts obtained from the poultry enterprise in paying the grocer's and doctor's bills, buying school books and clothing, and paying taxes.

But that's not all that can be said about Maryland's poultry industry. Over 300,000 tons of feed are fed to chickens and turkeys every year. This is a matter of considerable importance to grain growers. The protein supplements used in poultry rations, such as milk and meat scraps, bulk large in the aggregate and mean much to the livestock and dairy industries. The feed companies owe much of their business success to the poultry industry.

Lumber is used in considerable quantities for building laying and brooder houses. Large sums of money are invested in incubators, brooders and equipment of various kinds. Electrical companies are much interested in the increasing quantities of electricity used in incubation, brooding and lighting laying houses. The poultry industry benefits shipping firms.

Merchants, wholesalers, and retailers who buy and sell eggs and poultry have a great interest in the prosperity of the poultry industry. Banks benefit a great deal from the deposits of poultry money.

And then there are the consumers, who want poultry products of good quality. Egg consumption amounts to about 25 dozen eggs per capita and poultry meat consumption about 20 pounds per capita. Both eggs and poultry meat serve very important places in the diet. Poultry meat provides a change for the red meats, and eggs, besides being served separately in many different ways, serve as the very basis for the cooking and baking industries.

SAM RICE'S

STRAIGHT NEW HAMPSHIRES AND ROCK CROSS BREED;
ALSO HATCHING EGGS. ORDER NOW.

Write for 1939 Price List

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Sam Rice's Poultry Farm & Hatchery

Ashton, Maryland

Phone: Ashton 46

CLEGHORN POULTRY FARM

A Modern Enterprise Founded on the Proven Standards of Breeding and Scientific Control

NEW HAMPSHIRES S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock

Reasonable Prices **PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW**

Longwoods, Md. **Phone Easton 13F15** **W. M. EIKER, Mgr.**

The Order of the Counties in Egg Production and Chickens Raised in 1934

County	Dozens Eggs Produced
1. Carroll	707,047
2. Worcester	626,949
3. Caroline	609,696
4. Frederick	595,416
5. Baltimore	490,767
6. Wicomico	404,303
7. Montgomery	376,038
8. Somerset	371,942
9. Harford	336,447
10. Washington	322,370
11. Dorchester	263,713
12. Prince Georges	237,962
13. Talbot	211,728
14. Howard	203,972
15. Queen Annes	173,993
16. Anne Arundel	162,365
17. St. Marys	161,934
18. Cecil	157,405
19. Garrett	154,926
20. Kent	130,939
21. Charles	126,958
22. Calvert	102,344
23. Allegany	94,140

County	Number Chickens Raised
1. Carroll	2,620,430
2. Baltimore	2,272,307
3. Frederick	1,807,128
4. Harford	1,648,492
5. Worcester	1,142,724
6. Wicomico	1,105,354
7. Montgomery	1,096,049
8. Caroline	1,074,664
9. Washington	930,351
10. Prince Georges	887,658
11. Somerset	837,829
12. Garrett	806,044
13. Dorchester	709,588
14. Howard	594,716
15. Cecil	545,530
16. Anne Arundel	535,540
17. Kent	495,531
18. Queen Annes	459,579
19. Charles	336,288
20. St. Marys	333,533
21. Talbot	324,729
22. Allegany	305,833
23. Calvert	162,258

The reason that Worcester, Caroline, and Talbot Counties rank higher in number of chickens raised than in egg production is because considerable numbers of broilers are raised in these counties but the census does not include all broilers raised.

According to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, the total number of eggs produced in Maryland in 1934 was approximately 27,250,000 dozens. The last census was taken in 1935.

●●●

From 1933 to 1937, inclusive, Maryland's chickens laid an average of 94, 96, 98, 101, and 107 eggs respectively.

THE BALTIMORE PAPER BOX COMPANY

PRESENTS

A NEW CORRUGATED FIBREBOARD

15 DOZEN EGG CASE

Send for Sample and Prices

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In Stock for You to Pick Up as Needed

CHICK BOXES — ONE FLAT PRICE

CHICK FEEDERS FLOOR DRAFT STOPS

Factory—Covington and Gittings Streets

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ARMOUR and COMPANY

Manufacturers and Distributors

of

CLOVERBLOOM BUTTER, CHEESE

EGGS AND POULTRY

With 125 Branch Houses located in the 13 Eastern States you will find one conveniently located to serve your needs.
Contact Armour Branch House Manager nearest you when you have Fresh Nearby Eggs or Dressed Poultry to offer for sale.

ARMOUR and COMPANY

General Office, Chicago, Ill.

Improving Maryland's Turkey Industry

Turkey raising is an important farm and commercial enterprise in Maryland, about 300,000 turkeys being raised on over 10,000 farms in the state, the total value of the industry approximating $1,350,000 last year. Kent, Queen Anne, and Talbot Counties are among the leading turkey counties, although considerable numbers are raised each year in Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Harford, St. Mary's, Calvert, and Charles Counties.

The results of a survey of economic factors involved in turkey production and marketing by Dr. S. H. DeVault and Harry Ingersoll a few years ago showed that feed accounted for about 60 per cent and labor about 29 per cent of the total costs of rearing turkeys from hatching to marketing. It is most important therefore, that rations well balanced with good protein supplements be fed in order to promote rapid growth, especially during the first few weeks.

The following table, taken from U. S. Farmers Bulletin No. 1409, gives the average feed consumption per pound of gain in live weight and the average amount of feed consumed per bird.

AGE	*Feed consumed per pound of gain in live weight*			*Feed consumed per bird*		
	Mash Pounds	*Scratch grain Pounds*	*Total Pounds*	*Mash Pounds*	*Scratch grain Pounds*	*Total Pounds*
1-4 weeks	2.44	0.21	2.65	1.39	0.12	1.51
5-8 weeks	2.41	.16	2.57	4.45	.29	4.74
9-12 weeks	2.42	.43	2.85	6.67	1.19	7.86
13-16 weeks	3.47	.42	3.90	9.96	1.21	11.17
17-20 weeks	3.05	1.52	4.57	9.05	4.52	13.57
21-24 weeks	3.09	3.45	6.54	7.64	8.53	16.17
25-28 weeks	2.49	5.64	8.10	5.19	11.89	17.08

Turkey growers in Maryland should take to heart the results of a national survey among consumers as to the size of turkey preferred. The majority of the consumers consulted stated that they preferred turkeys weighing about 12 pounds. Some growers are obviously attempting to produce too large a turkey. Moreover, there is the problem of economy of production and the fact that a bird weighing about 12 pounds should be in a much better finished market condition than very large-bodied, immature birds at marketing time. Then again, the better the finish, the higher the price per pound.

In order to compete successfully on the various markets with turkeys grown in other states, Maryland turkeys must be finished much better than in the past.

Good Chicks From Well Breeders

Maryland-U. S. Approved Blood-Tested Chicks

Barred Rocks, White Rocks, New Hampshires, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, White Giants and Barred Rock-New Hampshire Cross

Officially Blood-tested for Pullorum Disease by the Tube Agglutination Method Under Supervision of the Maryland Poultry Certification Board

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MARYLAND CHICK HATCHERY, Inc.

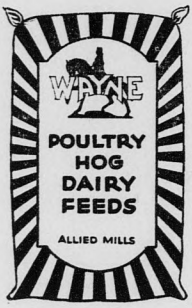
C. R. HOLLAND, Manager

Phone 439

36 EAST PATRICK ST. **FREDERICK, MD.**

WAYNE

Maryland Farmers Know that



IT PAYS TO FEED WAYNE

WAYNE

A BETTER BROILER INDUSTRY

Commercial broiler production in Maryland has been an important enterprise for some time and during the past year has expanded considerably. In 1936 it was estimated that there were about 2,500,000 broilers produced in Maryland, representing about 15 per cent of all the broilers produced in the United States. In 1938 there were probably about 3,500,000 broilers produced in Maryland.

Important broiler producing counties include Worcester, Somerset, Caroline, Carroll, and Baltimore. About half of the broiler chicks that are raised in Maryland are purchased from outside of Maryland.

Feed costs represent about half of the total costs of producing broilers, the cost of the chicks representing about 25 per cent. It is obvious, therefore, that efficiency in the use of feed is one of the most important factors affecting profits in broiler production. Chicks of superior quality from good breeding stock are what the broiler operator needs in order to make greatest profits.

Some strains of chicks require 10 pounds of feed to produce a 3-pound broiler while other strains of chicks require as much as 13 pounds of feed to produce a 3-pound broiler. When several thousand broilers are involved, that difference in efficiency of feed utilization is of tremendous importance. Not only are rapid growth and good fleshing necessary, but the broilers must be well feathered at marketing time.

One of the greatest obstacles in the successful operation of a broiler plant is losses due to mortality. For this reason broiler operators prefer chicks obtained from pullorum-tested breeding flocks, otherwise mortality among the chicks dying from the pullorum disease is apt to be excessive. Mortality from other causes is also sometimes excessive. Usually if the mortality during the first 12 weeks amounts to over 15 per cent the possibility of making profits is greatly diminished.

The broiler operators want the hatchery operators of Maryland to develop a sound breeding program among their flock owners that will lead to the production of rapid growing, well-feathered, well-fleshed, disease-resistant strains of broiler chicks.

The establishment of modern, slack-scalding, wax-plucking plants for killing and dressing broilers in the commercial broiler producing areas would not only tend to expand broiler marketing possibilities but would also tend to eliminate some of the excessive wastage that now takes place in the marketing of live broilers.

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Write today, listing your requirements. It will pay you.

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P. FRED'K OBRECHT & SON

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Your Poultry Deserves THE BEST!

WASHINGTON
POULTRY FEEDS

Compounded from Proven Formulae of the Finest Ingredients

MORE EGGS . . . HEALTHIER BIRDS

WILKINS - ROGERS MILLING CO.

Washington, D. C.

The Hatcheryman's Opportunities

The hatcheryman of Maryland has a golden opportunity to increase his profits materially for the simple reason that each year several million chicks and hatching eggs are brought into the state from outside sources. It is perfectly certain that if more of the hatchery operators of Maryland years ago had assumed the responsibility of encouraging the development of superior quality breeding stock by flock owners supplying eggs to their hatcheries, they would now be in a position to supply the large demand for chicks for broiler production. They still have the opportunity to increse their chick sales considerably if they see to it that they will produce high quality chicks noted for good livability, rapid growth, and good feathering.

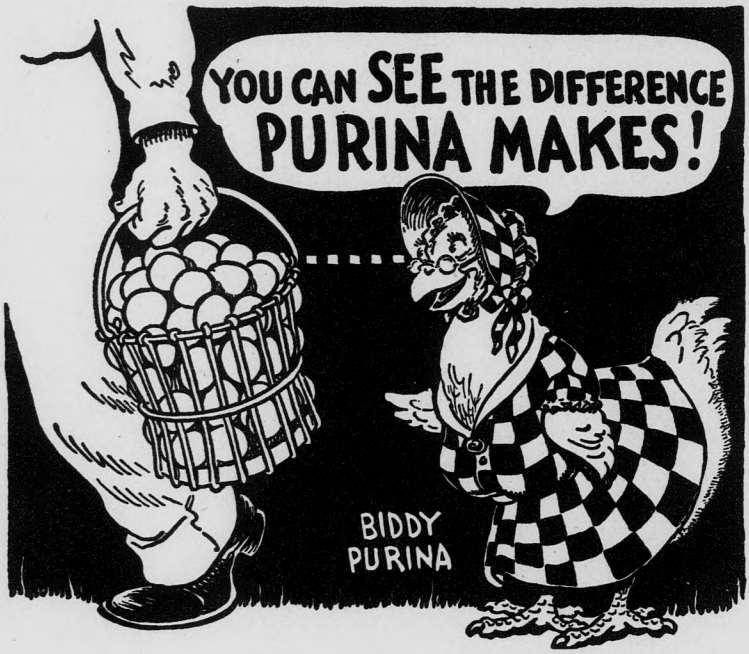
All flocks supplying eggs to hatcheries should be officially tested for pullorum disease in order to reduce mortality among the chicks that are hatched. Flocks having 3 or 4 per cent or more reactors should be retested the same season until the percentage of reactors is below one.

The breeding flocks should be very carefully selected prior to the breeding season, undersized and unhealthy birds being removed. Birds that lay small eggs should be eliminated. Particular care should be exercised in the selection of male birds because each sire has about 10 times as many chicks as each dam.

Hatchery operators should encourage their flock owners to develop by proper breeding methods strains of birds noted for early sexual maturity, good rate of production, freedom from broodiness, and persistency of production. These are the factors of outstanding importance in determining the number of eggs laid and are important in flocks used for the production of hatching eggs for broiler chicks because the average number of eggs laid per bird is one of the most important factors determining the profits made by the hatchery flock.

A premium should be paid for the hatching eggs and better still a higher premium based on hatchability. Then the management of the hatchery should be such that nothing but chicks of the highest possible quality should be made available for the purchasers of chicks.

According to the best estimates of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Maryland, there were over 25,000,000 eggs set in incubators to hatch the chicks raised in Maryland last year. The hatchability of eggs in Maryland incubators was about 70 per cent. If this hatchability were increased by 5 per cent, it would mean increased returns of about $125,000.00 to Maryland hatcherymen.



Good Breeding Puts Eggs in Your Layers... Good Feed Gets Them Out!

Few hens lay all the eggs they're capable of laying.

And it usually isn't their fault!

The reason is this: Good breeding may put plenty of egg cells into their bodies—but they must have a supply of all necessary food elements before they can develop these egg cells into full-size eggs.

How to Turn More Egg Cells Into Real Eggs

If your hens are bred to lay 185 eggs, they'll lay 185 eggs—provided they're given enough of the right kind of food material to make 185 egs.

By following the Purina program you can be sure your birds will turn their egg cells into eggs . . . for Purina Chows have continually been improved to bring out the high production you breed into your flock.

See your Purina dealer for any kind of poultry show you need. Whether it's extra production you want, or extra hatchability or faster chick growth—your Purina dealer can help you.

Remember to stop in and see him the next time you're in town.

PURINA MILLS
St. Louis, Mo.

The Place of the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange in the Maryland Poultry Industry

JAMES W. STEVENS

Secretary Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange, Baltimore

Little does the public know that the total amount of sales of Eggs, Poultry, Butter and Cheese surpasses any other industry in the United States. Just stop and think for a moment the many uses of Eggs, not only as a breakfast food but Bakeries, Cooks, Chefs and Mayonnaise Manufacturers are constantly using Eggs.

With thousands of cases of Eggs coming into the Baltimore market, the leading receivers throught it wise to form an Exchange. So in April, 1925, the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange was organized. The purposes for which this Exchange is formed are: To furnish a convenient meeting place where its members may buy and sell Eggs and Butter; to promote uniformity in the customs and usages of the trade; to gather and impart to our members general information useful to them; to facilitate the speedy adjustment of any business disputes that may arise amongst its members and to secure the full benefit of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate pursuits. By daily offering of actual Eggs and Butter and receiving bids and making purchases, a uniform market is established whereby the producers and shippers, as well as the receivers of Eggs on the Baltimore market, know the value of their eggs daily.

The daily meeting of the members for the purpose of trading on the Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange shall be on days not to include Sundays and holidays, between the hours of 11:45 A. M. and Noon. The order of procedure shall be the call of eggs offered and bid for on a regular black board, and the trading on butter should be subsequent to the trading in eggs, within the time specified.

As soon as the market is established, and this is by Noon daily, the information is immediately given to the United States Bureau of Markets and the daly Press for immediate publication.

The Exchange maintains regular meeting rooms at 301 S. Hanover Street, corner of Camden Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Of course, the Exchange is a non-profit corporation, having its own Constitution and By-Laws, officers, directors, committees, etc., and also maintains numerous Butter and Egg Rules.

As eggs are the principal product of poultry, The Baltimore Butter and Egg Exchange certainly commands a leading place in the poultry industry of Maryland.

"HOST TO MOST who visit Baltimore"

Stop at Baltimore's newest, largest and finest hotel . . . 700 rooms, equipped with every luxury and convenience. Fine restaurants serve the food which has made Baltimore a Mecca for Gourmets; bars and lounges feature drinks mixed in the time-honored Maryland manner. Make the Lord Baltimore **your** hotel! **$3 to $6 Single.**

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In Baby Chick Boxes, Wood Wool or Excelsior Pads, Stapling Machines, Battery Brooders, Liv-an-Gro Brooders, Oil, Wood, Coal and Electric Brooder Stoves, Feeders, Fountains, Remedies and Disinfectants, Get in Touch with

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Seaford, Delaware

Representative and Distributor for
Anderson Box Company, Indianapolis - Indiana Gland-O-Lac Company, Omaha Nebraska Whitmoyer Laboratories, Myerstown, Pa.

Millions Now In Use

Timely Warning

Since first introduced in 1934, Layton PIKGARDS have been constantly improved each year, the 1938 model with the new type pin being unquestionably the most practical and durable device yet produced.

More and more, poultrymen purchasing various anti-pick devices are realizing that when they buy Layton PIKGARDS, the original pivoting and patented beak device, their money is wisely invested—not hopelessly spent for some flimsy imitation, several of which are now being offered and proving most expensive at any price.

The average poultryman cannot afford to spend money for these flimflam and practically worthless imitations; therefore, timely advice is, THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATE BEFORE BUYING ANY POULTRY ANTI-PICK DEVICE.

Production Laboratories
South 170 Street & Pacific Highway
Seattle, Washington

Some Results of the Baltimore Egg Marketing Study

DR. S. H. DeVAULT and L. E. CRON

Department of Agricultural Economics University of Maryland.

A survey of 1,075 representative Baltimore families indicates that freshness is the first requisite of an egg to 47 per cent of the people, while 23 per cent will take lower quality eggs if the price is lower. Over a fourth of the families surveyed find inedible eggs in their purchases at one time or another. Large white eggs and eggs with dark yolks are preferred by a majority of the consumers, but there is a demand for brown eggs and eggs with light yolks.

Meat packers have good facilities for handling eggs but other wholesalers in the market lack these facilities. Of all eggs handled in Baltimore, approximately one-third are never candled or kept in cold rooms to prevent deterioration even though they may be held 3 days or longer.

With poor care in the handling of eggs by producers and wholesalers, it is no wonder that the best quality eggs are not always available at retail stores and that some people hesitate to buy eggs from the general retail store. The study reveals that 86 per cent of the retail merchants purchase eggs once or twice a week; this means that the eggs are held from 4 to 7 days in the stores. About three-fourths of the retail merchants do not keep the eggs under refrigeration, which is conducive to further deterioration in quality.

A price-quality study of eggs sold in 50 retail stores during 1938 indicates that 40 to 50 per cent of the eggs would grade as U. S. Standards; about one-half were white shelled, and one-third mixed colored; from 50 to 70 per cent were displayed for sale in egg cases, and from 15 to 30 per cent of the displays contained a high percentage of dirty eggs. Over 80 per cent of all eggs in stores were ungraded.

Cold storage houses in Baltimore are good and approximately 100,000 cases, mostly local eggs, are stored annually. Cold storage eggs constitute slightly more than one-fourth of all eggs sold in Baltimore.

If consumption of eggs in Baltimore is to be increased, more care should be taken by all handlers of eggs to maintain high quality. Local producers can help to secure a better market by producing clean eggs, sorted as to size and color, by frequent gathering and marketing of the eggs, and by storing them in a cool place after they are gathered.

PRACTICAL POULTRYMEN

from MAINE to CAROLINA

feed **D & G**

because:

- ★ A complete line of poultry feed for every practical feeding condition.
- ★ Scientifically Balanced rations rich in Vitamins and essential minerals.
- ★ No premium prices for fancy names.
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DISTRICT PRINTING COMPANY

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VICTOR PERLMUTTER, PROPRIETOR

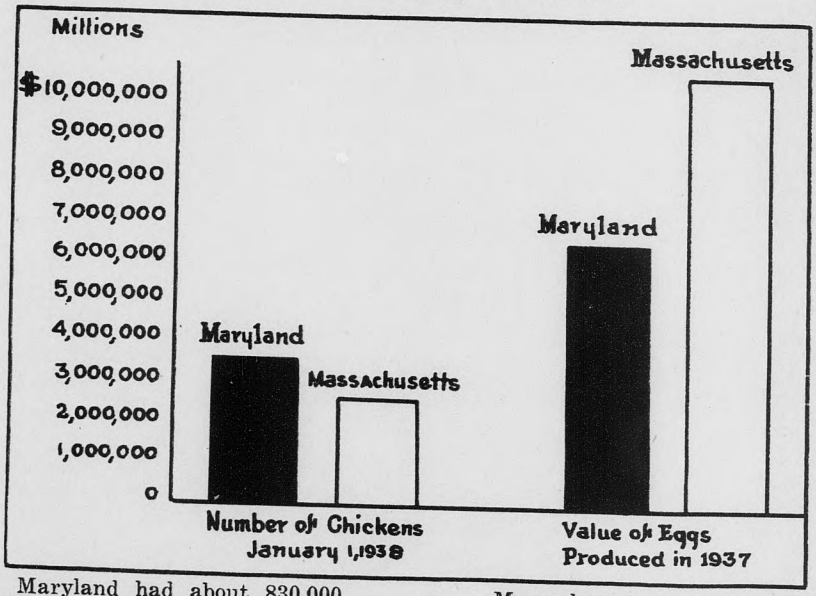
The Possibilities of Increasing the Returns to Maryland Poultry Producers Are Enormous

PROF. JAMES M. GWIN
Poultry Department, University of Maryland.

Increased efficiency in production and better marketing methods offer Maryland poultrymen possibilities which should be given serious consideration. Maryland farms contain approximately 3,500,000 chickens which last year produced an average of about 107 eggs per bird. This production is 34 eggs per bird less than the average of all New England, which means a difference of approximately 10,000,000 dozen eggs per year from the same number of hens that are now on Maryland farms. This increase in production would mean over $2,000,000 greater returns to Maryland producers.

The average price of Maryland eggs during 1937 was 8 cents per dozen below the average price of all the New England States. If the present volume of Maryland eggs were sold at the New England price it would mean return to Maryland producers of more than $2,500,000 annually in addition to their present returns.

Furthermore, if Maryland chickens laid an average of 141 eggs as in New England and if New England's average price per dozen were realized, Maryland producers would receive over $4,500,000 annually more than they receive now.



Maryland had about 830,000 more laying hens than Massachusetts.

BUT

Massachusetts poultrymen received over $4,000,000 more for their eggs than Maryland poultrymen received.

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Egg Grading and Inspection Work

S. B. SHAW

State Department of Markets, College Park.

Approximately twenty-six and one-half million dozen eggs are produced and about four and one-half million chickens raised annually for market on farms in Maryland. Relatively few of the eggs and poultry marketed are sold on a graded basis, probably because producers have felt that the cost of grading did not justify itself, as apparently graded products on the local market have not been higher in price than the ungraded ones. Selling eggs and poultry on the basis of U. S. Grades and Standards in the long run will net more money than if sold on a straight count or weight basis as has been done in the past. This is particularly true with the advent of the new Maryland Fresh Egg Law, which should prove of considerable benefit to Maryland egg producers. Cooperative marketing of eggs or poultry on the graded basis will accelerate both the quality and consumption of eggs in Maryland and nearby cities thereby increasing the poultryman's annual income.

The sale of eggs on the basis of U. S. Grades and Standards began in 1932 when Federal-State inspection was provided for a small group of poultry producers cooperating under the name of Maryland Egg Producers, Inc. The activities of this group extended to Baltimore where membership was brought in from Harford and Baltimore counties. During that first year 35,920 dozen eggs were officially inspected and certified as to quality.

In the period 1932-1937 the sale of eggs in Maryland on a graded basis gradually increased and has extended far beyond the scope of the organization with which it first started. In the latter year there were twelve applicants for the service and 1,830,183 dozen eggs were inspected and certified as to quality. Data has not been completed for the 1938 season but it is estimated that the number of dozen certified will be approximately 2,000,000.

Since its inauguration, the inspection and certification of eggs has extended from one retail distributor to four at present who are putting graded eggs on the Baltimore market. In addition the State Purchasing Bureau has requested that bids for eggs to be used in the various State institutions be submitted on the basis of grades and standards. The Baltimore City Hospital,

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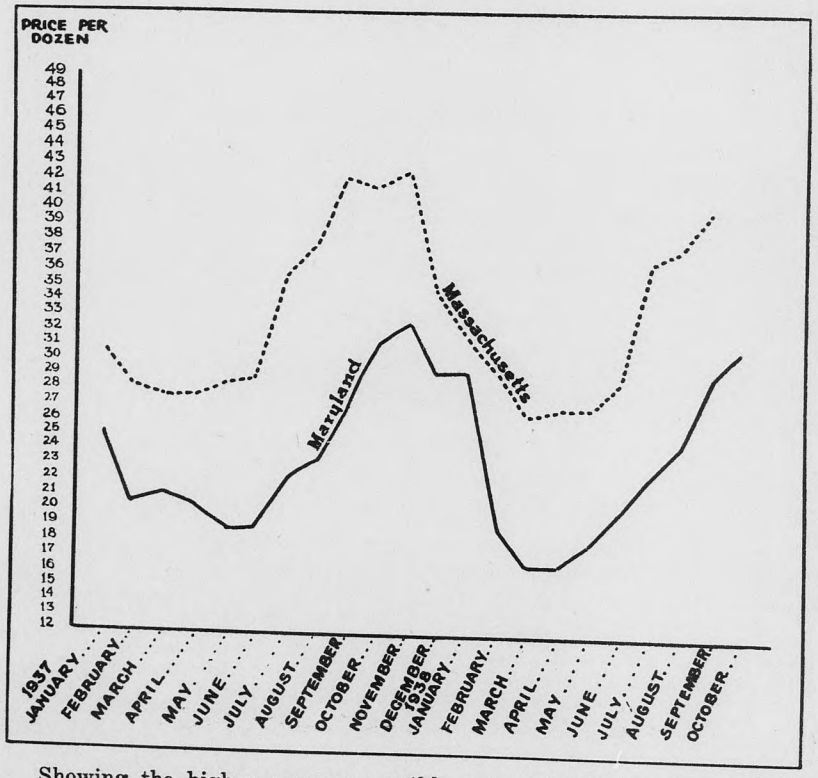
U. S. Coast Guard, Maryland Penitentiary, U. S. Marine Hospital, U. S. Marine Corps, U. S. Veterans Authority, and U. S. Naval Hospital are among the more important agencies now purchasing eggs on the basis of Federal grades and standards.

In addition to the egg grading work done in Baltimore, an egg grading station is operated in Washington, D. C. A new station operating in cooperation with the Harford County Farm Bureau and the Southern States Cooperative, has been opened at Bel Air. The volumes of eggs handled during the past two months, since this station has been operating, has practically doubled. There is every indication that this station will continue to show an increase in volume.

Inspection of dressed poultry on the basis of Federal grades began late in 1937 during which time 19,146 pounds were inspected and graded, and certificates issued thereon.



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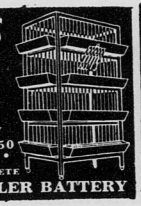

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Service of the State Feed Control Laboratory to Maryland Poultrymen

L. E. BOPST

Associate State Chemist, College Park.

The People of Maryland last year spent at least eight million dollars for their feed supply. The protection of our feed buyers to the extent of assuring them that they are getting values received for this money spent is of very great importance. Our State Legislature recognized the need of this protection by passing a law, first in 1900, to regulate the sale of products intended for poultry and livestock consumption.

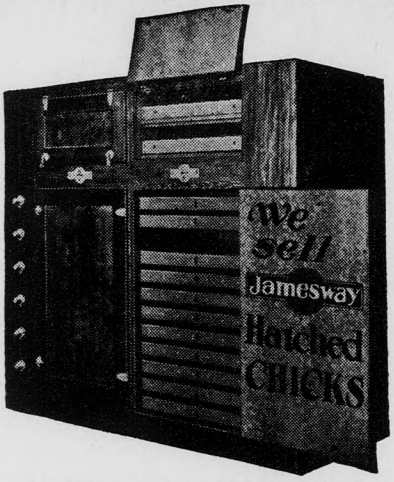
This feed law prohibits the manufacture, sale, or offer for sale, of any unlicensed, adulterated, or misbranded product. By enforcing these provisions we protect the feed purchaser from buying falsely branded goods and, at the same time, promote legitimate trade by guarding the honest manufacturer against unfair competition.

In addition to feed buying protection, we also afford the Maryland poultrymen a gratuitous service to the extent of examining feeds which may be sent to our laboratory. These samples are given our immediate attention and reports rendered at the earliest possible moment. Our laboratory is also biologically assaying oils or other products which are sold for their vitamin D potency.

While it is true that we encounter certain violations of the Maryland law, at least 90 percent of all feeds sold in Maryland meet the guarantee on the sack. Feed buyers should be constantly on the alert and accept no feed which does not show plainly on the package the various guarantees and a statement of the ingredients from which the product is made. This cooperation on the part of the feed buyer materially assists the State Control Laboratory in its work.

In conclusion, I would like the Poultry Industry of Maryland to feel entirely at liberty to call upon our laboratory for any assistance we may be in a position to give with respect to the feeds that are being purchased.

Poultrymen have learned that the quality of poultry feeds is most important, particularly in feeding for egg production, broiler and turkey production.



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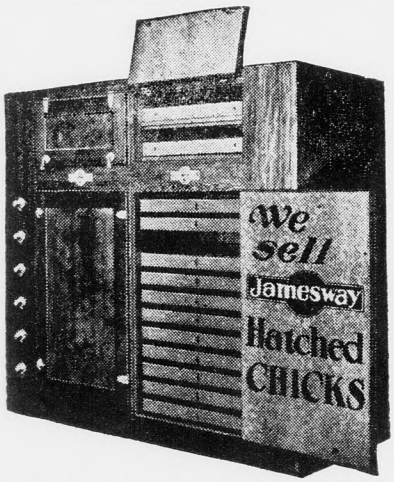
NEW PROBLEMS IN POULTRY FEEDING

DR. H. R. BIRD
Poultry Department, University of Maryland.

The order of the day among poultrymen seems to be to make heavier and heavier demands on their birds. They demand greater and greater egg production from the laying flock, more and more rapid weight gains in their broilers, and ever increasing viability in the offspring of their breeders. This is a good efficient policy, but it should be remembered that whenever greater demands are made on the poultry flock, it must in turn make greater demands on the poultryman in terms not only of more feed, but of better quality feed. The laying hen, 1939 model, must receive a highly efficient ration if she is to be the efficient machine she is expected to be. This means, among other things, a ration containing sufficient protein of the proper kind, an ample supply of all the essential vitamins, and the proper amounts of the mineral elements with the right balance among them.

Of course, all classes of poultry do not need the same amounts of the various dietary factors. Laying hens should have about 15 percent protein, growing chicks in the first few weeks of life should have 20 percent, and growing turkeys require about 24 percent. Needs for minerals and vitamins also vary. The laying hen needs more calcium than the growing chick in order that she may meet the demands of egg production. The flavin requirement per pound of feed decreases as chicks grow older, but increases again as pullets begin to lay, and is still higher for breeding stock. In pracitcal terms, this means that a breeding ration should contain a little more dried milk and alfalfa leaf meal than an ordinary laying ration. The vitamin D requirement of breeding stock has been reported to be much higher even than the requirement of growing chicks, but the need for vitamin D is, of course, very much modified by the amount of sunlight the birds receive.

In addition to the known requirements there is every reason to believe there are still further nutritional requirements not now understood. These offer opportunities for future experimentation. Probably even more important is the need for knowledge of feed requirements for maximum efficiency, because unfortunately much of what we now know is based on minimum requirements. Much remains to be learned about the most economical ways to meet the feed demands of the poultry flock. In the past few years poultry men have been remarkably quick to apply the results of scientific research, and it probably will be very much to their advantage to continue this policy.



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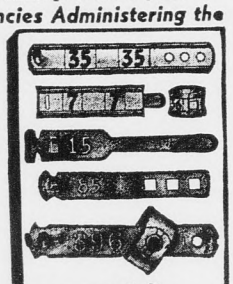

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Controlling Pullorum and Other Diseases

DR. MARK WELSH

State Livestock Sanitary Service, College Park.

Pullorum disease has long been recognized as a major cause of loss in Maryland poultry. In 1927, three flocks were officially blood tested and the work steadily increased until 1934 when 326 flocks containing nearly 90,000 birds were under supervision. In 1935 the pullorum-testing program was revised, the costs were greatly reduced, and increased laboratory facilities made available.

Last year approximately 300,000 tests were run and the infection rate of many flocks was reduced. Annual tests, however, usually reduce the rate only to four to six percent but by retests the infection can be eradicated.

Poultrymen have profited through reducing preventable losses from pullorum disease and although considerable progress has been made, more testing and retesting is necessary to meet the demands of the hatcheries and chick buyers.

Congestion in poultry yards, as on highways, is often the basic cause of serious injury and loss. Under either condition, good judgement and extreme carefulness are needed to avoid the ever-present dangers. Yet, poultry is customarily more closely confined than other domestic stock and is more exposed to group contamination. Because of their eating habits and close contact, disease often spreads rapidly when once introduced and may establish itself in chronically infected birds, in the soil and about the house.

More than 50 different diseases and ailments of poultry were found in nearly 1500 birds autopsied last year in the laboratories of the Live Stock Sanitary Service of the University of Maryland. Many of these profit-destroying infections and conditions could and should be prevented. Records of over 10,000 autopsies show that 49.5 percent of these Maryland birds suffered from parasites and protozoa of the intestinal tract; 20.3 percent had specific infectious diseases; 11.4 percent non-infectious diseases; 13.3

percent miscellaneous ailments; 3.6 percent nutritional disorders and 1.9 percent were poisoned.

Whatever the cause of loss may be, a prompt, accurate diagnosis must be made before corrective measures can be started intelligently. To assist in reducing the tremendous poultry losses, well equipped diagnostic laboratories are maintained in convenient locations under the direction of competent veterinary pathologists. Research work is constantly in progress attempting to solve the many obscure problems and to improve present practices. Although these helpful facilities have been greatly increased in the last three years, the present demands for assistance now tax them to capacity. Their worth to the industry must be judged by their use.

●●●

The First Prize Window in the Merchants Egg Window Display Contest held in Baltimore at the time of the Poultry Products Show, January 10 to 13, 1939.

These egg windows displays are an important factor in encouraging the consumption of eggs.

Source and Quality of Chicks Purchased by Maryland Poultrymen

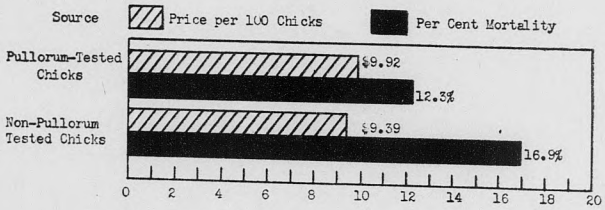
PAUL R. POFFENBERGER

Department of Agriculture, Economics, University of Maryland.

Through the use of a mail questionnaire, data were collected for a two-year period on 539 farms showing the source of purchase, the apparent quality and the price paid for eggs by Maryland poultrymen.

Pullorum-tested chicks were purchased by 85.3 per cent of the poultrymen and non-pullorum-tested chicks were purchased by 14.7 percent of the poultrymen. Pullorum-tested chicks were purchased at $9.92 and non-pullorum-tested chicks at $9.39 per 100 chicks. Mortality of the chicks purchased from these two sources was 12.3 and 16.9 per cent, respectively. The few Maryland poultrymen were paying only 51 cents per 100 chicks less for non-pullorum-tested chicks which had a 4.6 per cent greater mortality than the pullorum-tested chicks.

A comparison of the price paid and the mortality of the chicks purchased from these two sources is shown graphically in the following chart.



These results show that it pays to purchase chicks from breeding stock that has been tested for the pullorum disease. Several hatchery operators in Maryland carry on a good pullorum-testing program every year under the official supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Service. The reactors are removed from the breeding flocks as soon as the test is completed and precautions are taken during incubation to produce good quality chicks. All hatchery operators should carry on a sound pullorum testing program under official supervision in order that mortality among chicks purchased by customers may be reduced to the minimum.

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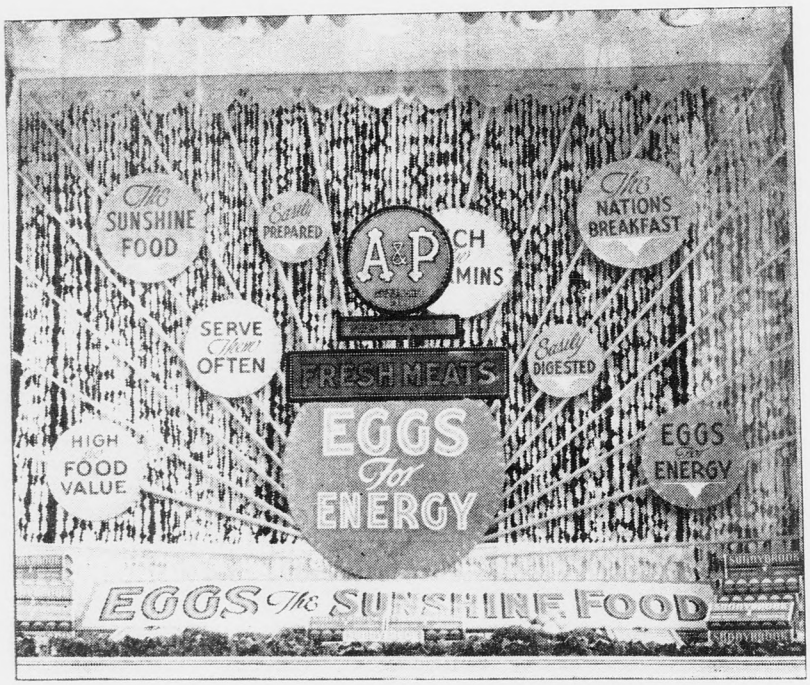

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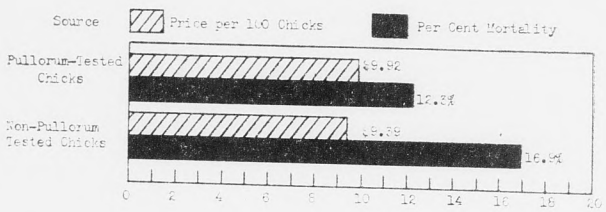

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THE ECONOMICS OF BETTER BREEDING

DR. MORLEY A. JULL
Poultry Department, University of Maryland.

On the average Maryland farm the production of eggs for market and hatching purposes is relatively more important than the production of poultry meat. This is because on most farms more than half of the total poultry receipts are obtained from eggs. At the same time, the flock owner should endeavor to develop a flock of birds noted for good fleshing quality as well as for good egg production.

Egg and meat production can be combined. Birds of good size, according to the breed, healthy, and well fleshed and having relatively broad backs and deep bodies represent the desirable type to keep as breeders.

The United States Department of Agriculture has estimated that in 1937 Maryland chickens laid an average of 107 aggs per bird. A survey of 99 commercial poultry farms in Maryland conducted a few years ago by the University Department of Agricultural Economics showed the average egg production to be 127 eggs per bird. It should be noted, however, that in order for the flock owner to secure a reasonable labor income from his flock the birds should lay an average of at least 150 eggs per bird.

In a recent survey in Connecticut it was found that among flocks laying less than 150 eggs per bird the labor income was $61.00 per flock: among fllocks laying an average of 155 eggs per bird the labor income was $1,203.00 per flock; among flocks laying an average of 165 eggs per bird the labor income was $2,191 per flock.

In order to be most profitable, the pullets should start laying about the fore part of October and should continue laying for about 10 months. The laying flock mortality should be kept to the minimum because among Connecticut flocks it was found that for each 10 percent decrease in laying flock mortality the labor income per flock was practically doubled.

Since profits in egg production depend so much upon the average number of eggs laid by the birds in the flock and upon low mortality, it should be pointed out that one of the quickest ways of developing a profitable flock is to purchase chicks of superior quality. Even the small flock owner will find this to his advantage. Baby chicks at 15 cents each often make a better investment than chicks at 10 cents each. The extra eggs laid and the lower mortality will pay the extra cost of better quality chicks several times over.

The Maryland Farm Egg Record Project

W. H. RICE

Extension Poultry Husbandman, University of Maryland.

The Maryland Farm Egg Record Project was inaugurated in the fall of 1929 by the University of Maryland Extension Service as a means of aiding poultrymen and farmers to increase their returns from their poutry flocks.

A Record Book is furnished to cooperating producers free of charge, in which provision is made for keeping tab on the daily and monthly performance of the flock as well as receipts and expenses, yearly inventories, and helpful poultry information.

Monthly record cards are supplied cooperators, on which they report monthly to the Service on the number of birds, their production and the number of birds culled and died. These cards are summarized and copies of the summaries sent to cooperators together with a letter of timely poultry information. This summary enables each cooperator to check the results secured from his flock with other flocks of similar size and breed, and with Laying Contest Standards as well as nine years' averages established by the project.

Nine years' data from this project show the monthly distribution of eggs on the basis of 147.94 eggs per bird as follows: October, 6.34 eggs; November, 7.22 eggs, December, 8.53 eggs; January, 11.12 eggs; February, 12.51 eggs; March, 16.98 eggs; April, 17.48 eggs; May, 17.52 eggs; June, 15.19 eggs; July, 13.68 eggs; August, 12.43 eggs, and September, 8.90 eggs.

Over the past nine years, an average of 73 farms, with flocks averaging 315 birds each have submitted complete reports for one or more years. These reports reveal an average annual egg production for the nine-year period of 167 eggs per bird for pullet flocks, 134 eggs per bird for hen flocks, 142 eggs per bird for flocks of mixed ages, and 151 eggs per bird for all flocks. The data also reveal that an average of 17.7 percent of the laying birds died each year, and that an average of 37.9 percent of them were culled and disposed of, requiring replacements of an average of 55.6 percent of the flocks each year with young stock.

Assistance is also given cooperators in analyzing their records to point out weaknesses in their management and to improve the efficiency of the flock, thus increasing the net returns.

The data from this project become of increasing value with each succeeding year, as comparable data on Maryland flocks are available from no other source.

The Poultry Work of the Future Farmers of America

DR. H. F. COTTERMAN

Prof. Agriculture Education, University of Maryland.

The poultry work being done by the Future Farmers of America in Maryland High Schools has a two-way value which cannot be estimated in tangible terms. The total number of birds owned by these boys and the products produced by them represent a substantial sum in dollars and cents. The fundamental purpose of the work, however, and by far the greater value to those engaged in it, consists in the education and training they receive in the many phases of profitable poultry production and marketing.

While it is proper to mention first any benefit derived by the F. F. A. boys, it must be recognized also that these high school boys of today will be the owners and operators of farms in coming years. Therein lies the value of the work of the poultry industry of the State. This large group of boys who are well grounded in the science and trained in the practice of poultry production and marketing is an asset to the poultry industry of Maryland on which a value cannot be placed, and they give assurance as to the future of the industry.

Some idea as to the extent to which the work is available to boys in the State may be gained from the following facts: This year there is vocational agriculture instruction in 56 white high schools and 14 colored schools, with an enrollment of 2,228 white boys and 756 colored boys, a total of 2,984. The F.F.A. organization is an integral part of the instruction in vocational agriculture for white boys. The organization for colored boys is known as the N.F.A.

Much of the poultry work comprises only a part of a pupil's total farming program in agriculture. In addition to his poultry project, he may have projects in other lines, such as corn, dairy,

tobacco and the like. The high school record of one boy gives an idea as to the exact situation:

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year
	80 baby chicks 1500 celery plants	50 pullets 500 baby chicks	190 pullets 1000 baby chicks ½ acre garden 48 rabbits	201 pullets 700 baby chicks ½ acre garden 67 rabbits ½ acre potatoes
Labor Income	$15.47	$228.69	$477.75	$383.72

The latest figures compiled, which are for the production season of 1936-37, show that 263 boys majoring in poultry had 26,809 birds.

An incomplete report of the five boys having the highest labor income from each school for 1937-38 shows 17.7 percent have poultry projects. The average labor income of these boys from their poultry is $85.92; the highest is $232.31, and the lowest is $27.25.

F.F.A. boys are taking an increasingly prominent part in poultry exhibits and contests throughout the State. Fifty-three boys showed eggs in the Sixth Maryland Poultry Products Show, held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel in January, 1938, under the auspices of the Maryland State Poultry Council at the time of the Farm Bureau meetings. Thirty-eight teams, a total of 76 boys, participated in the F.F.A. Poultry Judging Contest, held at the University of Maryland in April, 1938.

Most of the boys begin their poultry projects by purchasing baby chicks and brooding them in mechanical brooders. Many who sell baby chicks have received orders from F.F.A. boys. High school boys are suprisingly successful in operating brooders and the percentage of mortality among their chicks is very low.

The encouragement and support given to these boys interested in poultry by the Maryland State Poultry Council, and by successful poultrymen of the State is exceedingly important in the development of the work. By providing awards in contests, by helping to finance judging teams on trips to regional contests, by practical advice and information, and in many other ways, they have stimulated interest and helped to give the boys a con-

ception of the magnitude, the importance, and the possibilities of the poultry industry.

Through the F.F.A. organization, the boys are brought into intimate contact with public affairs in agriculture, as a result of their association with such organizations as the State Poultry Council, the State Grange, Farm Bureau, commodity organizations, breed associations, service clubs, County Fair Associations, and others. This experience ranks among the important values derived from their work.

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Plans are in progress for training F.F.A. and 4-H Club boys and girls to participate in the demonstrations and judging contests at the Seventh Worlds Poultry Congress. Counties that have reached their quotas in the sale of Congress affiliated certificates will have the privilege of sending a boy or girl.

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Repeated Pullorum Testing

All breeding flocks containing more than 2 per cent reactors on the first test each season should be retested several times the same season. Retesting is the only way in which much progress will be achieved in controlling pullorum disease in Maryland. All pullorum testing work should be carried on under the official supervision of the State Live Stock Sanitary Association.

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4-H POULTRY CLUB WORK

ROSCOE WHIP, Frederick, Md.

Maryland's Outstanding 4-H Poultry Club Member for 1938

It so happend in the spring of 1931 that I first became interested in poultry. I had a boy friend who was a little older than myself who had Barred Plymouth Rocks as his 4-H Club project. He sold me by first setting of eggs and I raised eight pullets and five cockerels.

My eight hens averaged 153 eggs for the year. I entered Frederick High School in the fall of 1931 as a member of Vocational Agriculture, under the supervision of Mr. C. H. Remsberg, who assisted me with my poultry project.

In the fall when at the Frederick Fair, I met Mr. Henry R. Shoemaker, County Agent, and he asked me if I would like to join the 4-H Club. I accepted his invitation and became a member in 1932.

I have always had the Barred Rocks, and have increased my flock. As to my chances for expansion, I have been handicapped for we have only three acres, most of which is in potatoes and orchard.

I was a member of the 4-H Poultry Judging Team representing Frederick County in 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937, our team ranking second, seventh, second, and second, respectively in these state-wide contests. My own ranking was third, sixteenth, eighth and first, respectively.

I have always taken a great liking to judging work and my greatest desire was to win a trip to New York where the National Contest was held. I succeeded in doing this in 1937. The greatest thrill I have ever had in my poultry career was when I was high individual scorer in New York in the fall of 1937. Our Maryland team placed first, five points ahead of Connecticut.

I like a nice show chicken that will also produce eggs. After getting many different strains, I now have one which I think is very good.

I always enter in the 4-H Club Class at the Frederick Fair each fall, and usually win some nice prizes.

My average flock is about 75 laying hens. I hope that I may be able to build a new 20′ x 20′ laying house and increase my flock. Now that I am attending the University of Maryland and majoring in Poultry Husbandry, I am working at the Poultry Department and get many new tips and correct my faults in order to make my flock better.

The Maryland State Fair Board Promotes Better Breeding Methods

P. C. TURNER

Chairman of the Board.

The Maryland State Fair Board was created by the last legislature. The reason for its creation was the building up of our County and State Agricultural exhibits in such a way that our farmers would be educated and kept informed as to the constant improvement in Livestock, Poultry and Plant life, thereby contributing to the economic welfare of the people.

The Board has encouraged all Fairs to be liberal in seeing that in their allocation of premium money the 4-H and F.F.A. boys be given the utmost encouragement possible, they being the ideal medium through which to disseminate the scientific knowledge constantly being supplied by our experiment stations.

For instance, the Department of Poultry Husbandry, University of Maryland, has inaugurated for 4-H and F.F.A. boys and girls a poultry male Progeny Test Project. This project will convince the boy or girl, as well as the hatchery operator and the poultry breeder, of the value of selecting breeding stock on the basis of the kind of progeny the male produces.

We take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. Morley A. Jull and his Poultry Department at the University of Maryland for the progressive work being done and to say that our Board desires to cooperate to the fullest in aiding this great industry in the State of Maryland.

Maryland's Male Progeny-Testing Project

CHAS. S. WILLIAMS
Poultry Extension Specialist, University of Maryland

This project is designed to develop males of superior breeding value to improve the production qualities of the poultry flock. There has been very little systematic breeding work carried on by flock owners in Maryland to improve the production qualities of their poultry flocks. Most poultrymen have been contented to select the males and females used in their breeding flocks on external appearance alone, knowing next to nothing of their ancestors.

This male progeny-testing project is a cooperative one with 4-H Club members, F.F.A. boys, hatcherymen, and poultrymen participating. Through this type of a project we should not only be able to help present-day poultrymen with their breeding work, but also be able to develop among the 4-H Club members and F.F.A. boys some outstanding poultrymen through the experience they will get in breeding profitable poultry from this project.

Hatcherymen who maintain a breeding flock and individual poultrymen have pen mated enough breeding birds to furnish Club boys and girls and F.F.A. boys each with 200 chicks. The eggs from these pens will be incubated by cooperating hatcherymen and the chicks will be wing banded at hatching time to establish their identity. Therefore, each boy and girl will receive 100 chicks sired by one male and 100 chicks sired by another male. These chicks will be compared during the brooding period as to livability, growth, and rate of feathering. At the end of the brooding season 25 pullets sired by each male will be selected, or 50 pullets in all, the pullets sired by each male being penned separately. These pullets will be compared during their first laying year as to livability and egg production. Feed consumption records will be kept on the birds both during the brooding period and the laying year. It will be possible through these comparisons to determine the superior breeding male and through the use of his progeny for further breeding work, it will be possible to improve the production qualities of the poultry flock.

The following hatcherymen and poultrymen have mated pens this year from which chicks will be secured for this project: J. Roy Enfield, Forest Hill, Md.; Arthur J. Gloyd, Germantown, Md.; Clarence M. Harrison, Baldwin, Md.; C. E. Streett, Rocks, Md.

Many boys and girls from all parts of the State expect to secure chicks from these pens to be used in this project during the forthcoming spring months.

Poultry and Eggs for Daily Consumption

PROF. VENIS M. KELLAR

Asst. Director Home Demonstration Work, University of Maryland

What day's meals are complete without the use of poultry or poultry products in some form? When prices are high, we economize on their use only to a certain extent, for there is no substitute for a good fresh egg for breakfast, or the many other dishes in which we use them. Few other articles of food can be utilized in a greater number of dishes—whether alone or with ham or bacon, or in omelets or croquettes. Eggs are mild in flavor, therefore, blend well with most other foods. Because they can be used to thicken, to lighten and to cause products to stick together, they hold a unique place in food preparation. They may appear in the main dish of any meal. Many quick breads, cakes, salad dressings, sauces, desserts and beverages not only taste better and look more attractive when made with a liberal proportion of eggs, but the food value increases. In whatever way you serve eggs you have a good source of the minerals and vitamins needed for building the body and keeping it healthy. Eggs are one of our most important foods.

HIS MAJESTY THE OMELET

The secret of success in cooking eggs and dishes in which eggs predominate is to cook slowly at moderate, event heat.

Right now scrambled eggs and omelets have made the first page because they are one of the favorite dishes of The First Lady. So if you want to make an omelet for your friends or family that is fluffy or flat, you make them of the same ingredients: one egg for each person, 1 tablespoon of milk for each egg and salt to taste. Beat the egg yolks and whites separately for a fiuffy omelet; beat them together slightly for a flat omelet.

To make a fluffy omelet for an average family use from 5 to 6 eggs. For a four-egg omelet, beat the yolks thoroughly and add 4 tablespoons of milk or water. The milk may be heated, which will cook the yolks slightly when added and give the mixture a smoother consistency. One-half cup of hot medium thick white sauce added to the yolks will make a larger omelet with more body. Fold the yolk mixture gradually and carefully into the stiffly beaten whites containing one-fourth teaspoon of salt. Pour the mixture into a hot, smooth heavy omelet pan containing

1 tablespoon melted butter. The omelet may be cooked in three different ways, but in any case start on top of the stove at moderate heat. Move the pan about so that the omelet will cook around the edge at the same rate as in the center. When the omelet has browned slightly on the bottom, place it in a moderate oven (350° F.) and bake for 10 minutes. Or, the omelet may be cooked on top of the stove until the mixture sets, and then placed under a low broiler flame for 2 or 3 minutes. Or, cover the pan during the whole period of cooking, which cooks the top of the omelet with steam. When the omelet is done, crease it through the center, fold it over with a spatula, and roll it onto a hot platter without lifting it from the pan. Pour over the omelet melted butter containing finely cut parsley, and serve at once.

For a flat omelet, add 1 tablespoon of milk for each egg and salt to taste. Beat slightly and pour a thin layer of the mixture into a hot buttered omelet pan and cook slowly and evenly. When brown on the bottom, roll the omelet in the pan and turn it onto a hot platter.

MARYLAND CHICKEN—A ROYAL DISH

Poultry occupies an important place in the dietary of the American people, particularly on the farm, and it is highly regarded by all classes of people. Poultry flesh is generally considered to have as high nutritive value as beef, pork, or mutton.

Is there anyone who does not like chicken if it is prepared, cooked and served in the right way? Fried chicken the Maryland way is famous the world over. You see it on the menu of the Queen Mary, you order it from a hotel menu in London because it reminds you of home, and you enjoy it when served either on your own table or that of your best friend.

Following are two recipes for chicken the Maryland way. Take your choice:

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FRIED CHICKEN A LA MARYLAND

4-H Club Receipe

Select a young, tender, fat chicken. Remove pin feathers, singe and wash thoroughly, clean and disjoint. Season with salt and pepper. Roll each piece in flour and brown in fat (about ½ cup for each chicken) which may be chicken fat or any other fat

used for frying. Cover, reduce the heat and cook very slowly until tender, or remove the chicken to another pan, add 1 cup of water, cover and place on back of stove and allow to simmer until tender.

Chickens should be killed at least 12 hours or thoroughly chilled before cooking.

CHICKEN, MARYLAND STYLE

1 chicken
Flour
Salt and pepper
Bread-crumbs
½ cup milk or cream
¼ cup butter or other mild fat
1 egg

Clean and disjoint young chickens. Simmer necks and giblets to obtain a cup of stock for the gravy. Season chicken with salt and pepper, dip in flour, beaten egg and soft crumbs and place in a greased pan. Bake in a hot oven (480° F.) from thirty to forty minutes, basting frequently with one-fourth cup of fat melted in one-fourth cup of hot water.

Make a gravy from the fat left in the pan of the cooked chicken by stirring in one tablespoon of flour, ½ cup of milk or cream and the cup of stock made from the giblets. If you like, add a few button mushrooms. Serve the chicken with the gravy poured around it.

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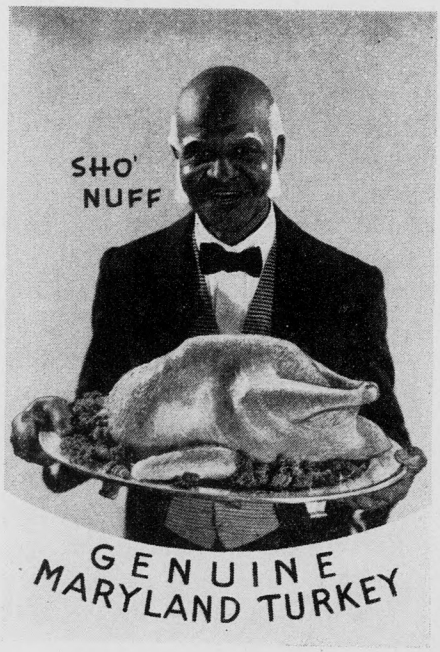

Variety of Poultry Instruction Offered at the University

PROF. GEO. D. QUIGLEY
Poultry Department, University of Maryland

A complete, modern course emphasizing industrial leadership based upon thorough training in poultry science and the fundamentals of production and marketing of poultry products, is now being offered the people of Maryland by the Department of Poultry Husbandry. Improvements in facilities, equipment and stock serve to strengthen the instruction and services available.

At present the department offers four types of instruction:

1.—A regular four year course, specializing in poultry husbandry, leading to the Bachelor of Science degree. This type of training is pursued by those desiring to train for positions in commercial poultry and egg production; in the egg and poultry processing and marketing industries, and the poultry feed manufacturing and distributing industry. The courses are also designed to give basic training for prospective poultry specialists, high school teachers and county agents.

Students pursuing this course are given an opportunity to obtain training in Poultry Production, Management, Biology, Physiology, Genetics, Nutrition, Disease Prevention, Marketing, and Industrial and Economic Problems as related to Poultry.

2.—Poultry Short Courses: Various types of popular poultry short courses have in the past been offered by the department and will be continued as a policy in the future. Recent examples of this type of service are the Poultry Breeding and Culling Schools held at College Park and at various strategic places in the state and attended by at least 300 poultrymen, and the Poultry Marketing School attended by 105 persons from Maryland and nearby states. An intensive, one-week short course, featuring both production and marketing problems as feeding, culling, incubation, brooding, broiler raising, is projected for the near future.

3.—Graduate Courses leading to advanced degrees are being offered in the fields of Poultry Genetics, Nutrition, Physiology and Marketing. Graduates from the University of Maryland and other universities are at present pursuing these courses, and are in addition, conducting research projects which will be of value to the poultry industry of the state.

4.—The Department of Poultry Husbandry is now giving instruction in Poultry Husbandry to mature students who desire a semester or more of poultry instruction in the regular undergraduate courses, but who for various reasons do not wish to become candidates for a degree.

The Maryland Experiment Station Poultry Department Research Program

DR. T. C. BYERLY

Poultry Department, University of Maryland.

The research program at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station is organized to assist every branch of the poultry industry of the state.

Every year in Maryland over 2,500,000 chickens die from disease, bad heredity, malnutrition or mismanagement. Breeding for resistance to disease is a research project of major importance.

Maryland broiler producers now spend more than $300,000 annually for chicks purchased outside the state. Maryland hatcherymen can capture most of this business by producing better broiler chicks. Research on this problem is planned.

Progeny tests of Black and Bronze strains of turkeys in purebread and crossbred matings are being conducted in order to produce more viable strains of repidly maturing, efficient turkeys with good market quality.

Research to develop improved methods of identifying and maintaining quality in eggs and poultry meat is being conducted. Methods are sought which will enable the poultryman to take full advantage of Maryland markets and to assure Maryland distributors and housewives an adequate supply of local products of the required quality. Special effort is being made to develop a candling measure of internal egg quality.

Studies of the physiology of egg production, especially of the effects of artificial lighting on molt, broodiness, fertility and hatchability are being conducted in order to enable the poultryman to maintain a more uniform supply of eggs and poultry meat throughout the year.

Inherited factors affecting egg production are known to produce their effects through the glands of internal secretion such as the pituitary, ovary, oviduct and testis. Environmental factors, particularly the period of illumination, also affect these organs and thus determine what proportion of her genetic capacity for egg production a hen achieves. Research work will be undertaken to study the effects of light and other environmental factors on the glands of internal secretion.

Studies of the nutritional requirements of poultry are centered on reducing the cost of the poultry diet by the maximum

use of home grown grains and the proper supplementing of inexpensive feeds to make them nutritionally adequate and efficient. Feed cost comprises over half the total costs of poultry production. Any information which will enable producers to reduce feed costs will be directly reflected in increased profits.

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Poultry Products Marketing School

If finances permit, the second Maryland POULTRY PRODUCTS MARKETING SCHOOL will be held at the University of Maryland, September 6, 7, 8, 9, 1939.

Of major interest to Maryland farmers, poultrymen, hatchery operators, poultry and egg dealers, and poultry feed and supply dealers, is the announcement that a second Maryland Poultry Products Marketing School will be conducted at College Park, September 6, 7, 8, 9, 1939.

While the purpose of the school is to bring together and to study all marketing phases of the industry, the emphasis this year will be placed upon merchandizing methods and will feature nationally known authorities. In addition, a splendid program of leading authorities on current egg and poultry marketing problems has been arranged. Students registering for the course will be given practical experience in live and dressed poultry grading, and in the candling and grading of eggs. Results of latest research on interior egg quality studies will be included in the lecture material.

Persons completing the course will be awarded certificates of attendance. Prof. J. M. Gwin, specialist in Poultry Marketing, will be in direct charge of the school.

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Poultry Breeding Schools

Several poultry breeding and improvement schools will be held in different parts of Maryland during the summer of 1939 for the purpose of qualifying flock selecting agents to select breeding and laying stock.

Demonstrations on judging and selecting birds will be given as well as lectures on breeding and pullorum testing. The places tentatively selected for holding these Breeding and Improvement Schools include: Snow Hill, Denton, Bel Air, Westminister, Frederick, and College Park.

WE are most grateful to all those who have contributed to the success of this 1939 yearbook.

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Patronage of the advertizers in this yearbook will be heartily appreciated.

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THE MARYLAND STATE POULTRY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION